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THE South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

THURSDAY October 19, 1738.

From the London Magazine *for the Month of* July.

ON the 28th of May laſt the Muſcovite Army under the Command of Count Munich arrived near the River Ingul, having till then made but ſhort Marches, becauſe they were obliged to wait for General Romanzow, with the heavy Artillery and other Neceſſaries; but he having then joined the Army, they began to make longer Marches, and were arrived at the Bank of the River Bog, when our laſt Accounts came from Petersburgh dated July 5th. But they had not then for ſome Time had any Accounts from Count Lacey, which made it be ſuppoſed that his Meſſengers had either loſt their Way in the Deſert, or had been deſtroyed by wild Beaſts or wild Tartars.

The Imperial Army in Hungary having aſſembled near Tameſwaer, they began their March about the Beginning of laſt Month towards Meadia, which had been ſome time before taken by the Turks as mentioned in our laſt. The firſt Rout they took was along the Banks of the Danube; but that Rout having been rendered impaſſable by the late Floods and Overflowing in that River, they were obliged to take their Rout higher up in the Country, which retarded their March a little. However, on the 23d O. S. they arrived at a Place called Cornia, three Leagues from Meadia, where they found the Enemy poſted on all the neighbouring Hills, and making Diſpoſitions for attacking them. Upon this the German Army put themſelves in Order of Battle, and notwithſtanding a heavy Rain, the Turks marched down from the Hills, and began to attack their Left about one o'Clock after Noon. About the ſame Time they made another Attack towards the Right, and endeavoured as much as they could to break into the German Line; ſo that the Action continued very hot till five o'Clock; but the Turks having been every where repulſed, and the Left of the German Army having not only repulſed them, but drove them from an Eminence which they had taken Poſſeſſion of, they were forced to retire with ſome Precipitation about ſix o'Clock at Night, leaving behind them four Pieces of Cannon, a great Number of Arms and Horſes, and ſeveral Standards; and with the Loſs of a great Number of Men, but the particular Number cannot be determined, the Turks having, according to their uſual Cuſtom, carried off their Dead, even during the Heat of the Action. The Loſs of the Germans is computed to be about 600 private Men, and about 40 Officers killed beſides the Wounded. This Advantage was chiefly owing to the Bravery of the German Horſe, and the Courage and Conduct of the Duke of Lorain, who was in the Heat of the Action, and had his Hat ſhot through with a Muſket Ball. After this Victory the German Army continued its March, and upon their firſt Appearance, before Meadia the Turkiſh Garriſon, conſiſting of about 2400 Men, ſurrendered the Place on a Capitulation, by which they had Leave to retire with their Arms, Baggage, and Horſes, and to be conducted to the neareſt Place poſſeſſed by Ottoman Forces. Another good Effect of this Victory was, that a Turkiſh

Detachment

Detachment which had been for ſeveral Weeks beſieging New Orſova, with great Fury, retired with ſuch Precipitation, that they left all their Batteries and ſeveral other Things behind in their Camp, which the Garriſon immediately took Poſſeſſion of.

The Sentence againſt Count Seckendorff is at laſt made publick, and is ſaid to be, That he ſhall be ſix Months a State Priſoner at large, either in the City of Prague or Breſlau, at his own Option; that he ſhall ſolemnly engage never to ſerve againſt the Emperor; and that as an expreſs Prohibition is to be laid on all Perſons in the Empire, not to ſpeak of his Affair, he ſhall be obliged never to mention it himſelf by Word or Writing.

We are told that in the laſt Anſwer from the King of Spain to this Court in relation to the Spaniſh Depredations upon our Merchants, his Catholick Majeſty inſiſts, That thoſe very Treaties upon which we found our Demands for Reparation and future Security, are contrary to the Demands we make; and that the Spaniſh Governours in America are ſo far from ſhifting off the Execution of the Orders ſent them, that, on the contrary, the Subjects of England are they who have eluded the Advantage of Reſtitutions, and who, under Pretence of demanding them, have from Time to Time ſent Men of War to the Weſt-Indies, laden with Merchandize, to carry on a clandeſtine Commerce. If theſe be truly his Catholick Majeſty's Sentiments, we may venture to propheſy, that nothing but *ultima Ratio Regum*, will ever prevail on him, to grant us either Reparation or future Security.

Petersburgh, July 11.

By our laſt Letters from the Army commanded by the Veldt Marſhal Munich, dated the 18th ult. we have the following Account of a ſecond Action between the Ruſſians and the Turks upon the River Savrana; that on the 24th paſt, the Veldt-Marſhal Munich received Intelligence by a Moldavian Deſerter, who had ſerved the Commander of the Turkiſh Army, Weli Baſhaw, that the Turks had neither Inclination or Courage to come to another Engagement; but the Parties that were daily diſpatched to get Intelligence of the Motions of the Turks, having informed him that the Turkiſh Army was marching towards the River Savrana, upon the Frontiers of Poland, he forthwith ordered the Ruſſian Army to follow them: That on the 27th of laſt Month, at One in the Afternoon, he had farther Advice by Zaporoski Coſſacks, who had been to reconnoitre the Enemy's Army, that the greateſt Part thereof was compoſed of Turkiſh Troops, and that they were actually coming to attack our Army. The advanced Guard, conſiſting of ſeven Regiments, the third Diviſion commanded by Lieutenant-General Charles de Biron, and the Huſſars of the Regiment of Stojanoff, as alſo ſome Coſſacks, had paſs'd the River in the Forenoon, ſo there remained only the firſt and ſecond Diviſion of the Army, the Artillery, and the Don and Zaporoski Coſſacks on that Side of the River where the Enemy appeared. The Zaporoski Coſſacks, to the Number of 2400 Men, encamped upon a Mountain about one Verſt diſtant from the firſt Diviſion, and their Camp, as uſual, barricaded with Waggons, which between One and Two in the Afternoon the Turks attacked; whereupon the Coſſacks immediately diſmounted, and having placed their Horſes behind the Waggons, advanced a little Way out of their Intrenchment. The Turkiſh Cavalry attacked thoſe Coſſacks ſeveral Times with great Fury, but were always repulſed. M. Butterlyn, Major-General for the Day, cauſed the advanced Guards to aſſemble, and we cauſed our Pickets to advance to the Head of the Army. The Turkiſh Army then drew together in a Wood about two Verſts diſtant from the Left of our Camp, and a Verſt from that of the Zaporoski Coſſacks, which we judged to be very numerous by their Colours, and that it had been reinforced ſince the laſt Action with a freſh Body of Turkiſh Troops. The Enemy drew up in the Wood in Order of Battle, and we had great Reaſon to expect that the Action would that Day become general. The Zaporoski Coſſacks defended themſelves with great Bravery. The Don Coſſacks that were poſted upon the Right Wing, and 300 Soldiers of the Pickets, under the Command of M. de Vilbau, Aid de Camp to the Veldt Marſhal, were detached to their Aſſiſtance with two Field-Pieces. This Succour having joined the Right of the Intrenchment of the Waggons of the Coſſacks, and Brigadier Schipoff having at the ſame Time, with ſome hundreds of Foot and ſome Field-Pieces, haſtened to the Left, the Enemy was forced to abandon the Attack and retire towards the Wood. Lieutenant-General Guſtavus de Biron, who had the Command of the Regiments of Horſe and Foot-Guards and the Cuiraſſiers, was ordered, together with Lieutenant-General Baron de Lowendahl, with Part of the Field-Pieces, to advance from the main Body of the Army. Theſe Troops, and thoſe that commanded the Corps de Reſerve, formed, before the Army, a Line, the Right whereof joined the Intrenchment of the Zaporoski Coſſacks, and the Left extended to a Valley. The Enemy attack ſometimes the Right Wing, ſometimes the Left, advancing to the Camp of our Army, but were repulſed on all Sides by the Artillery, inſomuch that we ſaw every Moment great Numbers of them drop. In the mean while Lieutenant-General Baron de Lowendahl had placed upon the Mountain, where the Zaporoski Coſſacks had encamped, Part of the Field Artillery, and the Veldt-Marſhal General had ordered the ſame to be covered with Troops commanded

ded by Brigadier Schipeff. About Four o'Clock the Turks began to retire to the Left of our Camp, and in their March towards the Mountains were purſued by our Coſſacks.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Charleſtown,
Entred inwards,

Ship Glaſgow, Wm. Warden from Antigua.
—— Charles, John Johnſton from London.
Brigt. Thomas & Ann, Thomas Blanchard from ditto.
Entred out,
Sloop Charming Betty, Tho. Croſthwaite for Jamaica.
Char'd for Departure,
Sloop 2 Brothers, Peter Cannon to N. York.

EXPORTED from this PLACE ſince *Nov.* 1, 1737.

Rice 34073 Barrels. Pitch 16588. Tarr 5393. Turpentine 241. Whereof 3982 Barrels of Rice to the Southward of *Cape Finiſterre*.

In the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, the 18*th Day of* Sept. 1738.

WHEREAS former Aſſemblies have frequently given Notice to the Creditors of the Publick to bring in their Accounts by a certain Day, to the End that Proviſion might be made for Payment of the ſame; notwithſtanding which, by the Neglect of ſuch Creditors to make their Application at the time prefix'd the Buſineſs of the Aſſembly hath been conſtantly delayed, and by that Means the Seſſion hath been ſpun out to a great length.

Theſe are therefore to give Notice to the Creditors of the Publick, that unleſs they bring in their reſpective Accounts with proper Vouchers for the ſame to the Clerk of this Houſe by the firſt of *January* next, no Proviſion will be made for them in the Eſtimate of the Current Year.

By Order of the Houſe,
Childermas Croſt.

HAIL, *Carolina*, hail! Fill up the Bowl
With ſprightly Juice, fit Emblem of my Soul
Which overflows with Rapture; haſte, employ
The loud mouth'd Cannon to expreſs my Joy
Too big for other Utterance; while I drown
Each Care in Healths to Friends at *Charleſtown*.
For your dear Sakes, I quit my Native Coaſt,
Spite of the witching Pleaſures it can boaſt:
And for your Sakes I've ventur'd once again
Thro' Winds and Waves to plough the dang'rous Main:
Neptune with all his Terrors could not move
My conſtant Purpoſe from this Task of Love.
Happy! If you approve the bold Deſign
Of gaining your Regard by ſhewing mine:
Nor need I, from paſt Favours, fear Succeſs;
I've found you generous, and I hope no leſs.
Ladies, for you I've ta'en the niceſt Care;
To me 'tis Ecſtaſy to ſerve the Fair:
To pleaſe your Taſtes and Judgments, I have brought
A Ship, from *Europe* and from *India* traught
With all Varieties to ſuit the Gay,
The Grave, all Seaſons, either Church or Play.
Nor blame me, Gentlemen, if I purſue
The gallant Maxim which I learnt from you.
The Fair preferr'd, pray be ſo good to know
I've not forgot the Planter or the Beau:
You'll find Aſſortment of well-choſen Goods
Fit in the City, or the Pine Tree Woods;
At leaſt I've done my beſt, and hope to find
Before we part you'll all be of my Mind.
Come ſee for Love, or buy if you ſee need:
Your welcome any Way to Your's

JAMES REID.

Have Mercy Criticks! For I am no Poet:
I've Goods to ſell, and wiſh you all ſhould know it;
Nor think I court my Friends juſt for their Shilling
I'd ſerve them were I able as I'm willing:
And ſince I muſt my Wares and Senſe expoſe,
Why may'n't I do't in Verſe as well as Proſe?

THIS is to deſire all Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Stephen Leacroft* deceaſed, either by Bill, Bond, Mortgage or Book Debt, to bring them to *Miles Brewton* one of the Executors of ſaid Eſtate, with proper Proof of the ſame, that Meaſures may be taken to pay off the ſame, and I deſire all indebted to the ſaid Deceaſed, to pay the ſame without further Trouble.

JUST IMPORTED in the *Charles*, Capt. *Reid* from *London*, and to be ſold by SIMMONS, SMITH, AND COMP. at the Houſe of Mr. *James Crokatt* in *Broad ſtreet*, a very large Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, *viz.* Blanketts, Broad Cloath, Callimanco, Linſeys, Flannel, Scotch Plaid, and many other kinds Stuffs, ready made Cloaths of many kinds and colours for Men, Women and Children, Nails, Hoes, Spades, and all other uſeful Iron Ware, Rice Sieves, Painters Colours and Oyl, Lead Shott, Gun Powder, Guns, Piſtols, Swords, Cutoes, Cartouch Boxes and Powder Flasks, ſweet Oyl and Pickles, Raiſins, Currants, black Pepper and other Spices, Sugar, Tea, China Ware, Calicoes, Chints, Cambricks, Velvet, fine Brocades, and many other kinds of the neweſt faſhion Silks, Frange, Silver and Gold Lace, Stays, Fanns, and many other Goods for the Ladies, Hatts, Shoes, Gloves, Wiggs, Stockings, Caps, Chairs, looking Glaſſes, Pipes, Saddles, Paper of all kinds, Cuttary Ware, Crocus, Oznabrigs and all kinds of Linnens, Earthen and Glaſs Ware, Books on various Subjects, and moſt kinds Medicines, and almoſt every other kind of Goods uſually imported or in uſe in this Province.

As all our Goods are only this Day imported, and will not be mixed with any that have been in this Province this Summer, we preſume there can be no Reaſon to fear any Danger of Infection, proper Care having been taken to cleanſe all the Houſe and Store-houſes where ſaid Goods are put in.

And whereas the ſaid *James Crokatt* has now left off all Trade on his own Account, ſuch Gentlemen, &c. as formerly uſed to deal with him, may now be ſupplied with the ſame kinds of Goods he uſed to deal in, and alſo many other kinds too tedious to mention, on the ſame Terms of Credit and taking Produce in Payment by

October 18, 1738. *Ebenezer Simmons*
&
Benjamin Smith.

JUST IMPORTED in the *Thomas & Ann* from *London*, and to be ſold by *Jonathan Scott* in *Broad-ſtreet*; brown, white and blue oznabrig, 3 fourth 7 eighths and yard wide garlix, hollands, cambricks and lawns, iriſh and ruſſia diaper, damask, hugaback and ſheeting; chints, callicoes, ſilk and cotton romalls, china handkerchiefs, ginghams, taffeties, perſians and india damasks, engliſh mantua, paduſoys, velvet, and ſundry other ſilks and ſtuffs, ſilk, worſted and hair camblets, broad cloaths, german ſerges, ſhalloons, frizes, cottons, plains and duffils, womens ſtays, ſhort cloaks, velvet caps, mens, womens and childrens leather, ſilk and callimanco ſhoes, mens boots and ſpatterdaſhes, ſilk, worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, double and ſingle refin'd ſugar, bohea and green tea, china and earthen ware; apothecary, haberdaſhery, millinary, ſadlery, ſtationary, cutlary and iron ware of all ſorts, Manchester goods, India dimity, ſcotch check, rice ſieves, gun powder, cordage, ſcotch ſnuff, and a good collection of books, likewiſe a handſome aſſortment of neweſt faſhion'd ſide board plate, mens and womens buckles and ſnuff boxes.

LATELY IMPORTED from *London*, and to be ſold by *Othniel Beale*, very good bed blankets, ruggs, ſtrip'd duffils, bed-ticks with bouſters and pillows ready made; red and white negro cloth, (being in a Store on Mr. *Thomas Elliot's* Bridge free from any Manner of Infection of the Small Pox) he has alſo ſeveral other Articles to be ſold very cheap, *viz.* mens hatts, worſted hoſe, capps, white flannel, wide nails, beſt hoes, croſs cut and whip ſaws, *London* hard mettle pewter plates and diſhes, coarſe linnins moſtly ſheeting, ſundry ſorts of threads, tapes, cotton laces, flower'd pelongs, langees, cutteaus, and muſcovado ſugar.

RUN AWAY in *Auguſt* laſt, from *John Nicholſon* on *Cooper*-River, a Negro Man named *Peter*, he had on when he went away, a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches, and belonged formerly to Mr. *James Gordon* Pettyaugua-man, he is pretty well mark'd with the Small-Pox, and a luſtily Fellow. Whoever ſhall apprehend the ſaid Negro and bring him to me, or to Mr. *Hasborn* on the Bay, ſhall have 5 l. paid by *John Nicholſon.*